

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE REPEAL BILL.

It is explicitly stated at Washington that a substitute for the repeal bill is in course of preparation, the provisions of which, except as to details, are practically agreed upon by the anti-repeal and repeal Democrats. The substitute bill provides for the repeal of the Sherman act to take effect in January or July, 1895. It retires Government notes below the denomination of \$10, provides for the coinage of \$54,000,000 of silver seignorage, and makes the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver mandatory.

There is said to be a wide difference of opinion as to whether a clause relating to the purchase of bonds shall be incorporated in the bill, but the impression is that if the bond question is alluded to at all it will be simply to affirm the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds under the act of 1875.

The substitute will probably be introduced to-morrow and if its provisions be as favorable to silver as is now reported its passage will be a decisive victory for the gallant Senators who have made such a determined fight against unconditional repeal. As the clause suspending the purchase of silver bullion will not go into effect until 1895 another Congress will have opportunity to act upon the question. That will make free coinage the paramount issue in the elections next year and as the people are getting to understand its importance there will not be much doubt as to the result. The silver question will be settled by restoring the metal to the standard from which it was displaced by the infamous demonetization act of 1873.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

Formal action was taken by the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society yesterday upon the proposition to make an exhibit of Nevada products at the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco. It was unanimously agreed that the Society exert its influence in collecting and preparing articles for the exhibit, and two managers were appointed for that purpose with authority to act for the Board. The Board earnestly requests the Commissioners of the several counties to co-operate with it in the matter and take immediate action.

This is the first organized movement toward having the State represented at the San Francisco exposition, and it bids fair to be successful. The time is short, however, and prompt action is necessary. In thirty days, with limited means, an exhibit of the products of the State was collected and shipped to Chicago by Commissioner Yerington. That exhibit has attracted more than ordinary attention at the greatest exposition of which there is any record. This should be an incentive to the people of Nevada to make greater effort to excel at the Midwinter Fair. Nevada can and ought to merit awards in San Francisco. Its cereals, vegetables and fruits, though not of such great variety as those of the Golden State, are not excelled in quality, and its mineral products cannot be equaled in variety or quality. All that is required to make a creditable display is means to cover the expense of collecting, shipping and exhibiting those products, and every county should make the necessary appropriation for that purpose, with the understanding that it will be refunded when the Legislature convenes.

A STRIKING CONTRAST.

The Gazette Publishing Company, a corporation that expects a part of its support, at least, from the people of Nevada, says:

"The Gazette would remind the people of Nevada not to be led away by the slush-bounds on the silver question to the detriment of every other interest in the State."

The New York Recorder, published in the heart of American Goldbugdom, says of the silver "slush-bounds":

"If the magnitude of the calamity which the Silver Senators have prevented were as well understood and appreciated as it ought to be, the American people would celebrate the strangling of the Voorhees-Wilson measure in the Senate by the ringing of joy bells and the firing of jubiliatory cannon from Maine to California and from the Canada line to the shores of the gulf. It is a great national deliverance."

An interesting article descriptive of America's wonderland, the Yellowstone Park, is printed in the JOURNAL this morning. It is from the pen of Mr. A. Coffin, father of Mr. Tremor Coffin of Carson, who has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa, and is now on a tour through his native land. Mr. Coffin visited Reno some months ago and entertained and edified a party of friends with descriptions of what he had seen in the Old World. There the greatest wonders were the works of man, while the Yellowstone wonders are the work of nature.

COLONEL ROBERT G. INGERSOLL, the great agnostic in a recent interview said: "I am and always have been a bimetalist. I want a currency that will be good in every country of the world at any time, and however threatening the financial aspect, there will always be plenty of money. I am afraid that such a time is a long way off, however. I have never been in favor of the Sherman law, but I do not think it should be repealed until some better measure can be substituted."

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Two Men Arrested for Bribery in the Curtis Case.

PRESIDENT PEIXOTO'S PLANS.

Many Bodies Were Burned Beyond Recognition

PEIXOTO'S PLANS.

His Campaign Will be More Vigorous.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, October 21.—Advices received from Rio Janeiro indicate that President Peixoto proposes to conduct the campaign against the insurgents with more vigor than heretofore. He has ordered the forts of Santos to be strengthened in preparation for an expected attack from Mello's men. Telegrams which emanate from President Peixoto are trustworthy. The much heralded report of the sinking of the steamer Urano and the capture of many prisoners by the Government forces is untrue. The steamer is now in the harbor of Rio discharging provisions. Neither the Urano nor the Adudaban was injured by the fire from the forts during the bombardment of the 14th, although Peixoto's reports stated that the ships had suffered severely. In fact there was no practical advantage to either side.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Senator Jones Argues Against Repeal.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—The Senate Committee on Judiciary reported favorably the House joint resolution for the disposition of certain property and money amounting to three hundred thousand dollars, now in the hands of the receiver of the Church of the Latter Day Saints, authorizing its application for charitable purposes of the church. After the adoption of an amendment specifying more particularly the uses to which it should be applied the joint resolution was passed. Senator Jones of Nevada resumed his argument against the repeal bill.

At 3:40 the Senate went into executive session on motion of Voorhees. Jones did not conclude his argument. Arrested for Bribery.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 21.—State Senator William J. Dunn and Frank McManus, the Third street saloon-keeper, were arrested last night for bribery. The charge was based on the fact that they demanded money from Mrs. Marie Curtis for bribing jurymen at the trial of her husband, M. B. Curtis, the actor, for the murder of Policeman Alexander Grant.

The statement of J. N. E. Wilson was the primary cause of the arrest. He charged that McManus and Dunn demanded \$8,000 from Curtis for bribing her husband's jury, and that in lieu of coin which was not forthcoming they demanded ten lots in Peralta Park, Berkeley, owned by the actor and his wife. The statement of Wilson caused an investigation to be set on foot. The result was that a startling state of affairs was unearthed. At the request of District Attorney Barnes yesterday Mr. Wilson made his charges in affidavit form, which formed the basis for policeman Allen's complaint against McManus and Dunn and their arrest.

Burned Beyond Recognition.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., October 21.—G. Smith's death last evening will probably be the last to result from the horrible accident on the Grand Trunk road yesterday. This morning found all the injured doing well. Three or four of the injured have already gone home, and others will probably follow on Monday. A constant stream of inquiries is being received from anxious persons who had friends on board the ill-fated train, as to whether they are among the dead. It is one of the unfortunate features of the accident that these questions cannot be answered, because the bodies were burned beyond recognition.

Senator Allen is Confident.

DUBUQUE, Ia., October 21.—Senator Allison arrived home from Washington this evening. The Senator thinks that President Cleveland will consent to a compromise on the new lines now being discussed, if power is given the Administration to issue bonds to purchase gold to keep the reserve up to the proper minimum, and this provision is likely to be inserted in the compromise. He believes there will be a change in the Senate rules after the bill is acted upon, limiting debate and making it possible to have an immediate vote on any question.

Denounce Congressman Cannon.

FRESNO, October 20.—The Farmers' Alliance State Convention adjourned this afternoon after passing resolutions denouncing Congressman Marion Cannon for his vote on the repeal bill, the Southern Pacific for grabbing Oakland's water front, sympathizing with West Side settlers in their dispute with the Southern Pacific and the Government, and recommending the nationalization of the liquor traffic as the best means of minimizing its obnoxious evils.

"WHAT CHEMISTRY DETERMINES."

The Writer Takes Exceptions to Prof. Foster's Theory.

Under this heading there appeared in the JOURNAL of the 19th an article advancing ideas, some of which, in the light of agricultural chemistry, are false and others only half true.

The article asserts that crops do not rob the soil of plant food, but on the contrary enrich the soil even where the crops are removed, for years from the fields. Why then, it asks, do soils wear out and become unproductive? It also asserts that because "the worn-out soils are as full of plant food, or the materials found in plants by chemical analysis, as the virgin soils," it is proven that the plant gets its food not from the soil but the air. To better understand the subject, let us see what the plant is composed of.

All plants are made up of two parts, the volatile, or that which is expelled by burning, known as the ash. This latter contains, as chief ingredients, potassium, sodium, lime, magnesium, aluminum, iron, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silica and chlorine, while the volatile matter consists of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen and nitrogen.

Of the ash ingredients of plants it has been found by careful experiments that potash, lime, magnesia, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid and iron are absolutely essential to the life of the plant, each having its own special function in building up the plant and carrying it on to maturity. As such then the ash ingredients are clearly plant food.

Now where does the plant obtain them? The article in question states that the plant feeds from the air entirely. Do these mineral ingredients come from the air? Our atmosphere is made up of one-fifth oxygen and about four-fifths nitrogen with small quantities of carbonic acid gas, and remote trace of ammonia, nitric acid, etc. These ash ingredients come from the soil and the plant takes them therefrom, in small quantities to be sure, but they are nevertheless essential, for plants will not grow and mature without them. An average crop of oats (38 bushels per acre with one ton of straw) removes from each acre of soil 55 pounds of potash, 17 pounds of soda, 17 pounds of magnesia, 23 pounds of lime, 55 pounds of phosphoric acid, 11 pounds of sulphuric acid and 8 pounds of chlorine, and it would not grow without them. Their functions, generally speaking, being to aid in the assimilation of the carbonic acid (which with ammonia carbonate gas is absorbed from the air) and its transformation into starch, cellulose and lignin, the woody parts of plants. It is not sufficient that a soil contain an adequate amount of the several ash ingredients and of nitrogen, but it must be able to give these over to the plant in due quantity and proportion. In the laboratory we can easily compound an artificial soil that contains every element of plant food in abundance yet be perfectly sterile. A boulder may contain all the necessary ingredients yet a plant will not thrive on it. These elements must be made available for the plants use, and this can come about only through disintegration and decomposition, caused by action of air and water.

This, then, is why a worn-out field may contain all the elements of plant food and yet not be productive; the elements are not available for plant food, and condition must be made favorable by further disintegration and decomposition. Thus we see that crops do take food from the soil, though some crops take more of some elements and other crops more of others. If one and the same crop be grown year after year upon the same piece of land, there is a tendency to reduce unduly the proportion of the substance preferred by this crop, or which can be extracted from the soil by said crop. In ordinary language there would be the risk of "exhausting" the soil to such an extent that the crop in question could no longer be grown upon it; the necessary elements no longer being made available with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the demands of the crop.

Ranchers here in the valley say that their alfalfa crops are not what they used to be. Why? The answer is plain. The plant food which has been removed must be supplied to the soil by manures, certainly the elements necessary for alfalfa growth if good alfalfa crops are wanted. Rotation of crops is nature's system of preventing "exhaustion" and is practiced largely by farmers of to-day. This will be spoken of in another article.

N. E. WILSON.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Y-your best remedy for R-rhysipelas, Catarrh R-rheumatism, and S-crofula.

Salt-Rheum, Sore Eyes A-bcesses, Tumors R-unning Sores S-curry, Humors, Itch A-nemia, Indigestion P-imples, Blotches A-and Carbuncles R-ingworm, Rashes I-mpure Blood L-anguidness, Dropsy L-iver Complaint A-ll cured by

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1.00 per bottle. 25 Cures others, will cure you

A GENTLE WOMAN

Wishes a toilet cream to promote that

Brilliant Transparency

of the skin, which is the true beauty of the complexion.

She wishes it to have the true fragrance of the flowers and the gentle tonic action of the healing balsams, which render the skin soft, white and beautiful without injury to it.

She wishes the refreshing, soothing effect of the best and simplest ingredients blended into a perfect cream. She finds it in Cocoon Cream and will have no other.

She never uses the paints and face bleaches which are so injurious to the skin.

GENTLEMAN after shaving find Cocoon Cream most excellent.

COCOON WATER is the natural fragrance of flowers for the toilet and bath.

COCOON BALM Prevents and Heals chapping, breaking and roughness of the skin.

THE COCOON TOILET SPECIALTIES are manufactured only by the

Cocoon Company,

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and we have secured the agency of same, as it is our constant effort to supply the public with the finest and latest Toilet Artcles and the purest of Drugs and Medicines

WILLIAM PINNIGER, Druggist.

THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The Nevada State Agricultural Society Makes a Move to Send an Exhibit to the Exposition.

An important meeting of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society was held at the office of the Secretary yesterday. There were present President Martin, Theodore Winters, H. M. Yerington, J. R. Bradley, C. O. Powning, W. D. Phillips, T. K. Hyman, P. H. Mulcahy, W. S. Bailey and Secretary Stoddard. Governor Colcord attended by invitation and addressed the meeting relative to sending an exhibit to the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco. He suggested that the Board of Directors of the State Agricultural Society take the matter in hand. He dwelt upon the importance of having an exhibit of the various products of the State at the Exposition. He had no authority to act officially in the matter, but as a citizen he desired to see the State represented. He did not doubt but that the Legislature would make an appropriation to cover the expenses incurred, and suggested that the Society select one or more capable persons to act as managers and that the Boards of Commissioners of the several counties be invited to assist in collecting articles for the exhibit.

Mr. Winters favored the proposition to make an exhibit under the auspices at the State Agricultural Society, and suggested the necessity of immediate action. He thought the Secretary should communicate forthwith with the Boards of Commissioners. He thought J. A. Yerington, who has charge of the exhibit at Chicago, the most capable person that could be selected for manager of the exhibit at the Midwinter Fair.

Mr. Yerington concurred in the views expressed by the Governor. He thought a part of the State exhibit at the World's Fair could be made available for exhibition at San Francisco. His road would transport articles intended for exhibition free, and no doubt the Central Pacific would be equally liberal. While thanking Mr. Winters for the compliments paid his son, he preferred that some other young man be selected, and requested as a favor that somebody else be appointed.

Mr. Powning moved that the State Agricultural Society assume direction of Nevada's exhibit at the Midwinter Fair, and that C. H. Stoddard, Secretary of the Board, and P. H. Mulcahy, one of the Directors, be appointed managers in behalf of the Board, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Yerington, the Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Boards of Commissioners throughout the State, earnestly inviting their active co-operation, and suggest that a committee of two or more citizens be appointed by the Commissioners in each county to collect articles for the exhibit.

The Governor suggested that a committee of ladies be appointed to prepare an exhibit for the Fair.

On motion the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President.

May Fight in London.

LONDON, October 21.—Mr. Fleming of the National Sporting Club received a cablegram last night from Dave Holland of New York, asking what purse he would give for a fight between Corbett and Mitchell. A meeting of the directors of the National Sporting Club will be held as early as possible, and no doubt every effort will be made to have the fight settled in London.

Church Services.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Services to-day at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M. Subject of discourse at morning service, "Our Lord's Second Coming;" evening, "The Great Commandment." Sunday School at 12:15 P. M.

The powder house of the Kautner-Goldstein Company at Fresno, Cal. was set on fire and blown up Thursday night. Nearly all the houses near by were wrecked. On Mariposa street, nearly a mile and a half from the explosion, the sidewalk is covered with broken glass. The Hughes hotel suffered heavily.

JOHN SUNDERLAND'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW GOODS, PATTERNS, For the Fall and Winter of '93 and '94. STYLES,

My Fall and Winter Goods in Medium and Heavy Weights,

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING, And Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Finest Line of the Very Best HATS,

AND VERY LATEST STYLES of the very best manufacturers of the East. Don't buy poor, cheap, shoddy and unreliable goods that will give you no value for your money, when you can get good goods as cheap as you have to pay for shoddy.

HERE ARE SOME OF MY PRICES:

Men's Suits in Sack—Medium Weight	\$8 00
Men's Suits in Sack—Heavy Weight	9 00
Men's Square Out Heavy Weights	10 00
Men's Fine Cassimere Suits, Latest Pattern and Style	12 00
Youths' Suits, 12 to 18 years	6 00
Youths' Suits, 12 to 18 years	8 00
Youths' Suits, 12 to 18 years	10 00
Boys' Suits, from 8 to 14 years	6 00
Boys' Suits, from 8 to 14 years	5 00
Child's Short Pants Suits, from 4 to 10 years	\$2 50, \$3 50, \$4 50, \$5 00
Child's Short Pants	.75 cts., \$1. 1 25
Child's Short Pants, custom made	\$1 50, 2 00



My Tailoring Department

IS COMPLETE.

I IMPORT MY OWN CLOTHS,

And have secured the services of one of

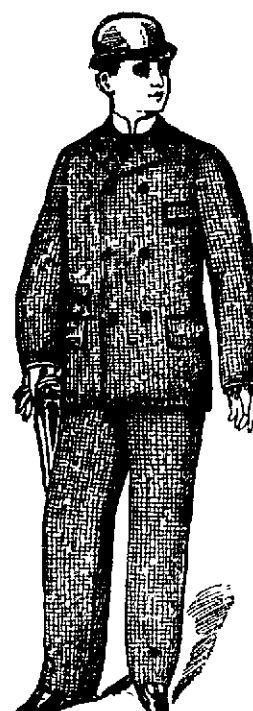
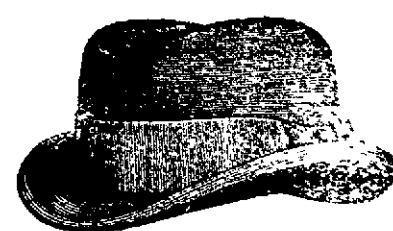
The Best Cutters on the Coast.

Good Fits will be Guaranteed in All Cases.

My prices for Custom Made Suits will run from \$25 upwards.

An examination of my prices will convince you that good goods and low prices is the rule at

JOHN SUNDERLAND'S,
Virginia St., - - - Reno, Nev.



Telegraphic Notes.

Lord Vivian, British Ambassador to Italy, died in Rome yesterday.

William Frudenthal, a New York insurance agent, is held on a charge of embezzling \$87,000, while acting as attorney-in-fact for Albert Wagner and wife, who were in Europe.

The President has nominated Needham C. Collier of New Mexico to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; also the following postmasters: Charles D. Groff, at Tucson, Arizona; and James H. Dodson, at San Pedro, Cal.

The Secretary of the Interior has appointed a commission to treat with the Yuma Indians relative to opening a portion of their reservation to settlement.

Charles Fair appeared in Chicago yesterday wearing a cowboy hat and wearing a large revolver in a broad belt. His bride, Maude Nelson, formerly of Chicago, seems to enjoy the notoriety attained by her husband and herself.

The Russian naval officers in France have been ordered by the Czar to refrain from dancing until after the funeral of Marshal MacMahon.

The proposed race between Alix and Directum at Washington Park is a hippodrome, as the owners will not put up a dollar.

BRACITIES.

A bone-forming, blood-making, growth-promoting compound is Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Constipation and all irregularities of the bowels are best remedied by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

No one in ordinary health need become bald or gray, if he will follow sensible treatment. We advise cleanliness of the scalp and the use of Hall's Hair Renewer.

Two cars of the east-bound freight train were derailed at Laughton's about 1 o'clock yesterday. A wrecking train was dispatched to the scene and set things to rights in a few hours. Nobody hurt and damage slight.

Governor Colcord and H. M. Yerington of Carson and Superintendent Woodbury of Empire were in Reno yesterday. The former were attending a meeting of the State Fair Directors, and the latter came down to meet his family returning from the World's Fair.

The ground of a number of orchards in Reno is covered with apples. A gentleman informed a reporter several days ago that he had apples to give away; that the ground in his orchard was covered and he did not know what to do with them. He stated that the apples were good for cooking.

BORN.

O'NEIL—In Reno, Nevada, October 20, 1893, to the wife of James O'Neil, a daughter.

DIED.

BRIGHAM—In Reno, Nevada, October 20, 1893, Mrs. Hattie Brigham, wife of Marion Brigham, aged 55 years.

HENRY B. RULE,

The Real Estate and Insurance Agent

Scottish Union & National Insurance Company of Great Britain.
Home Insurance Company of New York.
German-American Insurance Company of New York.
National Assurance Company of Ireland.
Springfield Fire and Marine of Springfield, Mass.
Northern Assurance Company of London.
Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society of Norwich, Eng.

Fire Association of Philadelphia, Pa.
San Fire and Marine of San Francisco, Cal.
Phoenix Assurance Company of London, Eng.
American Fire Insurance Company of New York.
New Hampshire Insurance Company of Manchester.
Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Ct.
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All Fire Insurance Policies Written on Day of Application.
Property Bought and Sold on Commission; Property Rented; Rents Collected; Loans Negotiated.

Cheap Lands! Good Homes! Sure Investments!
Lands in any part of Nevada, and Lassen and Sierra Counties in California.

CORNER COMMERCIAL ROW and SIERRA ST. Reno, Nev.

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W. HENRY, Secretary.

GEO. H. TAYLOR, Vice President.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Treasurers

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Wood Turnings, Windows,

Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Pickets, Shingles and Packing Boxes,

BEE MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS.

Wall Paper of Every Description.

Builders' Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

J. B. McCULLOUGH, DRUGGIST and APOTHECARY

Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared

FROM THE PUREST DRUGS ONLY.

An Elegant Assortment of Toilet Articles, Picture Frames, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.

Agent for THE WHITE SEWING MACHINE.

THE NEVADA CASH STORE

Has Reopened With a Full Line of

Dress and Fancy Goods,

Carpets and Linoleums.

S. EMRICH, Proprietor.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1893.

"Almost as Palatable as Milk"

This is a fact with regard to Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. The difference between the oil, in its plain state, is very apparent. In

Scott's Emulsion

you detect no fish-oil taste. As it is a help to digestion there is no after effect except good effect. Keep in mind that Scott's Emulsion is the best promoter of flesh and strength known to science.

Prepared by Scott & Borne, N. Y. All druggists.

TIME TABLES.**Time of Arrival and Departure of Trains at Reno.**

ARRIVES	LEAVES	DEPARTS
9:20 p. m. No. 1, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 2, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 3, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 4, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 5, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 6, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 7, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 8, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 9, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 10, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 11, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 12, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 13, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 14, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 15, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 16, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 17, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 18, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 19, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 20, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 21, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 22, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 23, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 24, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 25, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 26, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 27, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 28, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 29, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 30, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 31, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 32, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 33, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 34, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 35, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 36, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 37, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 38, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 39, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 40, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 41, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 42, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 43, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 44, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 45, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 46, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 47, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 48, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 49, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 50, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 51, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 52, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 53, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 54, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 55, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 56, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 57, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 58, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 59, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 60, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 61, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 62, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 63, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 64, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 65, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 66, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 67, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 68, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 69, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 70, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 71, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 72, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 73, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 74, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 75, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 76, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 77, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 78, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 79, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 80, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 81, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 82, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 83, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 84, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 85, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 86, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 87, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 88, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 89, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 90, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 91, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 92, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 93, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 94, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 95, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 96, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 97, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 98, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 99, La. through 1st class
9:20 p. m. No. 100, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 101, La. through 1st class	9:45 p. m. No. 102, La. through 1st class

Time of Arrival and Departure of Mails at Reno.

MAIL	ARRIVES	DEPARTS
San Francisco, 6 days	9:20 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
Portland, 6 days	9:20 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
Seattle, 6 days	9:20 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
San Francisco, 6 days	9:20 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
Portland, 6 days	9:20 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
Seattle, 6 days	9:20 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
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San Francisco, 6 days	9:20 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
Portland, 6 days	9:20 a. m.	9:45 a. m.
Seattle, 6 days	9:20 a. m.	9:45 a. m.

Postoffice Hours:
From 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays from 9 to 12 a. m.

REMARKS.

Ben Fitch arrived in town yesterday.
L. D. Folom has returned from his trip up north.
C. T. Bender returned from the north on the N-C-O. yesterday.

The Midwinter Fair will open at San Francisco on a twenty-two days.

Miss. Grant (Miss), postmistress at Amador, was in Reno yesterday.

Miss. Saline All of Reno is visiting Miss. Mammie Donlin at Wadsworth.

Marshall MacMahon is to have a national funeral from the Invalides, Paris to-day.

Mrs. B. C. Shearer returned yesterday from a visit to the World's Fair and relatives in Ohio.

Colonel Flardin passed through yesterday on his way to his ranch in Humboldt county.

John H. Burton, a resident of Mason Valley for fourteen years, died last Thursday at Greenfield.

George M. Smith has assumed control of the Genoa Courier. Mr. Smith was editor of that paper several years ago.

Mrs. Strong, a sister of the wife of Professor Miller, has arrived from the East to assume the position of Home Mother at Whitaker Hall.

Superintendent J. H. Whited departed from Wadsworth Friday morning for the World's Fair. He will be absent about three weeks.

The Mason Valley Tidings says last week 315 head of cattle were driven to the creamery ranch. They are owned by Francis G. Newlands and are the first feeders to arrive.

J. M. Richards has been appointed Postmaster at Stillwater, Churchill county. He has returned from the World's Fair and is preparing to assume the duties of his office.

A young bon-constructor was found in a bunch of bananas that reached Chicago last week. In the effort to capture it the snake coiled itself about pieces of box lid and crushed them to splinters.

Governor Colcord will have a good case in a suit for damages against the Gazette Publishing Company for reporting him as saying he "advised the necessity" in his remarks at the meeting of the Agricultural Society yesterday.

R. A. Heazlett, who came to this coast in 1819 and prospected in the mountains of Humboldt county in this State a quarter of a century ago, died at the Nevada Hotel, Battle Mountain, last Wednesday. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and 68 years of age.

Frank Peterson has opened a new saloon next door to the Western Union Telegraph office and will be pleased to see his old friends and make new ones. Mr. Peterson is an old S. P. engineer and for years was on the Humboldt division. He has during the summer presided at the bar at the French Hotel and thoroughly understands the business.

WONDERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE.**Impressions of a Veteran Traveler.**

The readers of the JOURNAL who remember the letters in it, last year, from a gentleman, over 70 years of age, who was traveling in Europe, will, no doubt, be interested in the following from his pen:

ROUTE TO THE PARK—FIREHOLE BASIN.

"If you ever go to the National Park, don't go from any point on the Utah Northern railroad, Beaver Canyon or other places, for there is too much staging, the accommodations are poor and the charges out of all reason. Go to Livingston and come in by Cinnabar; in two hours you are in the Park seeing the wonders. We entered the Park from the west, going direct into Firehole Basin, where the national troops have their headquarters. The wonderland is suddenly before us; as we descend the mountain the whole scene of Firehole lies below. Several hundred columns of steam and smoke are seen rising up from among the rocks, trees and hills, while in the naked valley are many jets of steam curling about as if agitated by a violent, variable wind. In the foreground is Madison river, a fine, rapid stream, which sends up a light, fleecy mist, its entire course through the valley. A few miles to the southeast is a hill covered with smoke that seems to come from a vast field of fire, so rapid its ascent and whirling evolutions, while southward, ascending to the clouds is a large column of steam, rising from Hell's Half-acre. As we descend and follow the river, we are prepared for the startling and terrible. Soon we begin to pass jets of steam, boiling pots, extinct geysers, broad beds of glistening white deposit and are sensible of an increased heat in the air. We reached the hotel tired, hungry and sore after our long, hard ride, and want rest and sleep.

The next morning the whole valley and mountains are covered with a dense fog or mist that seems to forebode a bad day, but just at sunrise it begins to lift and float away in fleecy clouds. It is but the steam of the geysers condensed by the cool night air, and the first rays of sunlight soon dissipate it. We are attracted by a roaring, as if a mighty wind and the sound of many waters; eye and ear tell us that it comes from the hill southward, which is covered with whirling steam and smoke. Before we are conscious of it we are in a rambling for the hill and when we arrived, we find the "Fountain" in a state of eruption. It is a cavern ten feet in diameter, throwing out great floods of scalding hot water by violent, irregular pulsations, from which a cloud of steam ascends and falls in mist many yards around. This violent commotion continues a half hour, then subsides for nearly two hours. When our wonder and awe allows us to take breath and look around, we find ourselves in the midst of a group of active, roaring geysers and shrill-screaming steam jets coming from fissures in the earth of all sizes and shapes; and soon become fearful of falling into some chasm, or being scalded by hot steam.

THE PAINT POTS.

As we stand amazed, looking at the terrible evidence of hidden fire, we see, not far away, a cloud of smoke different from all others, and going to it we find the "Paint Pots," great pools or basins of boiling mud, or rather lime mortar, that blubbers and spouts like a vast kettle of apple butter. The bursting of the blubbers throws splashes of mud high in the air and far around, and naked hands and fine clothes get the work of too near approach to the wonder. On a knoll near the Paint Pots I counted nearly 200 jets of steam and smoke scattered far and near that were in constant activity. At one time we were fortunate in seeing one of the grand concerts that happens at irregular periods. There was a simultaneous eruption by a hundred or more geysers and steam jets, sounds like thunder shook the hills and vibrated in the air, vast columns of water, steam and smoke were vomited forth which for a time darkened the sun and hid the mountains. To the uninitiated it seemed that the hour of doom had come and the eclipse of nature was at hand. After this grand concert we are ready for any and all things terrible, beautiful or sublime.

"HELL'S HALF-ACRE."

A mile or more away, across the river is "Hell's Half-acre," and it is well named, for the "Excelsior Geyser," probably the largest known in the world, is terrible enough to be the entrance to the infernal regions. It is nearly 200 feet in diameter and of unknown depth, a vast caldron of boiling water that is thrown about in great waves which dash and roar against its dark walls like an angry sea, while the column of steam goes to the skies as from the mouth of a furnace. Once in three years it is in active eruption and discharges a river of scalding water once every twenty-four hours for six to nine months. During these eruptions the sound is heard far away, the very mountains tremble with its violence and the Madison river is hot for miles below the geyser, doubling its flow during the eruptive period. Fish and reptiles perish, and water fowl seek other waters in which to swim.

Not far away, in the Half Acre, are two beautiful pools of transparent hot water—"Sunset Lake" and "Emerald Lake"—two or three hundred feet in diameter, the one more beautiful than the brightest sunset cloud ever seen, the other more lovely in its reflection of emerald light from its encrusted walls than any ideal dreamer ever imagined or painter can imitate. It is doubtful if there is another spot

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.**Royal Baking Powder**
ABSOLUTELY PURE

on earth where there is so much of the horrible and sublimely beautiful so strangely mingled together.

WONDERS EVERYWHERE.

We recross the river with a feeling that we have seen the greatest of the wonders, that all else will be tame and uninteresting; but no, before we go a mile on our road to the "Upper Geyser Basin" we see new features at every turn in the road. Sometimes we come alongside a pool of boiling water clear as crystal with scarcely any steam. Near by is a jarring, screaming, yet colorless escape of fissure sulphurous vapor that is suffocating and poisonous.

A few rods farther on we pass a dark chasm, apparently an extinct crater, and peer cautiously into it; but on our return it is a raging, rushing geyser, full of boiling water thrown violently in all directions. We cross the river on a bridge, near which a roaring geyser is throwing a column ninety feet high, just in the edge of the water. On our return the river flows gently along as though no fire raged below to disturb its quietude.

SIGHTS NOT IN THE GUIDE BOOK.

There is not a space of one hundred yards between Fire Hole and Upper Basin where activity is not visible, but where we come in sight of the Upper Basin the whole already wonderful scene presents another change. Before us, a mile away, "Old Faithful" is roaring in grand style, throwing a column of water six feet in diameter about one hundred feet high. While we look and wonder it suddenly ceases, and is almost silent, but in fifty-to-seventy minutes it erupts again in like manner, and so goes on forever.

Standing on the hill it has made by sediment, several hundred more geysers can be counted in the range of vision, many evidently larger than "Old Faithful" by the sound and steam they give forth, but more irregular.

Looking through the smoke and steam across the river there seems to be a place white with steam, but not one of fifty tourists can tell what is there, or cares to see. Old Faithful is what they came to see. Crossing over with L. W. on a narrow foot bridge we find ourselves in an area of nearly forty acres, that seems to be in constant vibration, and at times completely enveloped in smoke and steam. In two hours we explore its wonders. There are twenty or more geysers in active eruption, throwing scalding water fifteen to forty feet high at periods of twenty to fifty minutes. There are many jets that are continuous in their emission of vapor, others are intermittent, but more rasping and violent. Many of the geysers have large, jar-shaped craters standing up three to six feet, so symmetrical in form that they seem fashioned by hand. In the northeast corner is a succession of clear, sparkling pools with a surface smooth as a mirror, yet scalding hot. Far down beneath them is a thumping, jarring sound, singularly hollow and drum like in its vibrations. The most marked jet of steam is about four inches in diameter and shoots up thirty feet. On our return from this exploration we fail to find any note of the place in the popular guide book at the hotel, and doubtless thousands of tourists who think they have "seen the Park" have no knowledge of this remarkable spot which can take second rank with other basins because it has distinctive features of its own, which no practical tourist can afford to miss.

STARTLING AND NEW.

Returning towards Firehole Basin we turn aside from the popular road and find much that is startling and new. On a hill at least fifty feet high, formed by the deposit of ages, is a hot water geyser six feet in diameter, little inferior to Old Faithful; farther on is one in the side of a hill that has filled six acres of valley several feet deep with lime and sand. Still further, at the foot of the mountain, is the most beautiful place in all the Park, a little sunset lake with walls encrusted with deposits that reflect back the sunlight in every color of the rainbow, and throw a constant luminous light into the air as though phosphorescent. Like some other pools it is quiescent, though very hot. Near by are at least a dozen others, more or less active. In like manner, all over this region, off among the mountains and the great forests are groups of geysers known to none but the old trappers, and possibly many not known to any white man living.

There may be phenomena as wonder-

ful as any yet discovered whose influence upon existing forces may one day revolutionize all our ideas about internal heat and volcanic action. The unknown thumping, throbbing and emission of sulphurous fumes may have a beginning and an ending, simple yet marvellous.

GRAND SCENERY—NORRIS BASIN.

From Firehole to Norris Basin is thirty-two miles through splendid pine forests, over fine pike roads made by the government, passing through canons, mountain gorges and waterfalls, upland meadows and peaks eight to nine thousand feet above sea level, amid pure mountain air. Notwithstanding all we have seen before reaching Norris Basin, when we reach that terrible spot we have to re-adjust all our previous impressions, for here is a new departure in all that relates to a land of fire.

Ages ago this whole region was a lake of fire and flame; in time it crusted over except about six to ten acres that now constitutes "Colter's Hell" as given by Washington Irving in Astoria in 1835. Through the crust, large fire holes were kept open by escaping steam and frequent eruptions. These, in time, built up great cones four or five hundred feet high, then slowly became extinct, and now make up the destructive character of the valley, though there are hundreds of fire holes still active, throwing out hot water, hot mud, steam and vapor. Colter's Hell is now crusted over, but there is not a space five rods square but has a scape jet of some kind the crust is so thin that a man could not walk over it, large stones thrown on it frequently disappear, while all the vile fumes imagined to come from below seem to find vent here. The whole area is one boiling, roaring, throbbing mass of quivering, oscillating incrustation, while all around on the hills, are active geysers similar to those we have seen, with some wholly different.

At one place there is a jet of water thrown twenty feet high every minute, as regular as a clock, with a noise heard a mile away. On the side of a hill is a steam crater, Old Grumbler, which throws a jet of steam many feet in diameter, a hundred feet high, with a noise similar to the escape valve of a locomotive, but fifty times louder and more rasping. The steam is full of water and lime in suspension, rainbows always encircle it in a thousand varying forms, and the rocks, trees and ground from fifty to eighty feet around are covered with flour of lime as white as snow, which can be gathered up and pressed into balls. At another point a boiling pool, twenty feet in diameter stands level all the time, while forty feet away are two mud geysers throwing lime mortar about the consistency of plasterer's skim coat, and seemingly as white and pure.

Over a low ridge, three years ago, there was an explosion that shook the whole neighborhood; it opened a new geyser about ten feet in diameter, throwing great boulders and masses of rock a hundred feet, prostrating and uprooting the trees. It has been active ever since; erupts with great noise and violence every seven minutes.

From the higher hills we see large columns of steam shooting up, as at Firehole and Upper Basin, but there is this difference, there are many colors to the smoke and steam, and the sulphurous fumes and great heat will make any one feel sick in a few hours. The ground in many places is too hot to stand upon longer than a few minutes, though not near any open vent.

Much of the valley of Norris Basin is still white and bare, covered many feet deep with lime and sand deposits; in some places the pine trees are slowly taking root around and on the older craters, and in time will hide the terrible scene with a beautiful forest.

YELLOWSTONE CANYON.

From Norris Basin we go direct to Yellowstone Canyon where another wonder awaits us. Far back in time, when that region was a land of fire, a vast mass of semi-fluid matter was suddenly cooled and thrown into a low range of mountains, chemical action among the elements was as suddenly arrested and the result was the fixing of all the colors of the rainbow in the composition of the mountain which is about as solid as the average chalk formation. This mountain has been cleft asunder from top to base, making a canyon three to four thousand feet deep, through which the Yellowstone

river runs by a succession of rapids and two falls, the lower being near three hundred feet, into a fearful chasm, thence winding in a zigzag erratic course for many miles.

The falls, the great rapids are a wonder themselves, but they fade into nothing when we stand on Observation Point, a dizzy crag that projects from the west wall far out into the dreadful abyss, and find ourselves surrounded by a thousand rainbow colors reflected from adjacent cliffs, overhanging rocks, yawning gulfs and broad streams of many hues and disintegrating and descending into the river, all sending back a constantly changing light as the varying clouds float above us and the morning sun changes to noonday and then to evening tide, filling the vast gorge with a glow of radiant lambent glory which no words can describe. A man with the least bit of the ideal and imaginative, with any love of the sublime, stands dumb with astonishment when this scene of bewildering beauty first bursts on his sight.

When we had seen the canyon we felt like all else had lost interest that was yet to be seen in the park, so we started on our return, made safely the weary journey to Beaver Canyon, then to Ogden.

A. COFFIN.

Welden vs. Welden.

The case of Welden vs. Welden has been on trial for the last two days before the District Court. Mrs. Welden made and filed a notice and claim of homestead on eighty acres of land about a mile south from Reno, upon which Mr. Welden and his family had resided from 1880 to 1890. Welden brought suit to set aside the declaration of homestead made by his wife on the land on the ground that the money, \$3,375, paid for the land was his money, acquired before his marriage, and that the land was therefore his separate property and could not be made a homestead by his wife. The evidence was all in yesterday and the plaintiff was given until October 30th to file brief, and defendant until November 4th to reply.

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Is the best preparation known to prevent and heal roughness, chapping and breaking of the skin. Try it and you will be better pleased than with anything ever used, as it will keep the skin soft and smooth even in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents a bottle.

LaGrippe.

During the prevalence of the grippé the past seasons it was a noticeable fact that those who depended upon Dr. King's New Discovery, not only had a speedy recovery, but escaped all of the troublesome after effects of the malady. This remedy seems to have a peculiar power in affecting rapid cures of La Grippe, but in all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, and has cured cases of Asthma and Hay Fever of long standing. Try it and be convinced. It won't disappoint. Free Trial Bottles at S. J. Hodgkinson's drug store.

"I had Typhoid Fever."

Which left me with torpid liver and kidney trouble. I was a great sufferer. I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was restored to health and gained over four pounds in weight. It is the best blood purifier. D. M. FLANDERS, real estate agent, Portland, Oregon.

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Hood's Pills cure constipation. Try a box.

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Model 28, Ladies' Wheel, cushion tire..... 115 00
Model 27, Gent's Wheel, cushion tire..... 115 00
Model 26, Gent's Wheel, pneumatic tire..... 130 00
Columbia Racer, 26 pounds..... 100 00

Hartford cycles, with Columbia Pneumatic tire, Ladies or Gents..... \$105 00
Western Wheel Works line..... \$50 to \$100 00
"Overland" Wheels, cushion tire..... \$20 00
"Overland" Wheels, pneumatic tire..... \$100 00

The New Columbia Inner Tube Tire Furnished With all Columbia Wheels When Desired.

Model 29, WILSON & LEWERS, Agents for Nevada. Send for catalogue.

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ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, it burst forth in a glorious constellation of bright and beautiful things, showering and deluging each department, filling shelves and counters with strangers anxious for an introduction into America's good graces, and will continue through the season.

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Country Orders Receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

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HAVING succeeded to the business of J. O. HAGERMAN, of Virginia St., Reno, Nevada, I respectfully ask a share of the trade.

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A GOOD TIME NOW to make your purchases. A well-filled larder gives contentment to the possessor.

